

# Overview of Title VII and FDA's Approach to Implementation

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Public Meeting: Implementation of Drug Supply

Chain Provisions of Title VII of FDASIA

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# Title VII: What it Does

Increases FDA's ability to:

701, 702,  
703, 704,  
713, 714,  
715

- **Collect and analyze data** to enable risk-informed decision-making

705, 706

- **Advance risk-based approach to facility oversight** – part of broader shift towards more strategic, risk-based approach to regulation and enforcement

710, 712

- **Partner with foreign regulatory authorities** to leverage resources through information-sharing and recognition of foreign inspections

707, 708,  
709, 711,  
716, 717,  
718

- Drive safety and quality throughout the supply chain through **strengthened tools**

# Collect and Analyze Data to Enable Risk-Informed Decision-Making

Section	Summary
<b>701 &amp; 702</b>	Registration of foreign and domestic facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• U.S. and foreign drug establishments must provide Unique Facility Identifier (UFI) so FDA knows where establishments are located</li></ul>
<b>703</b>	Identification of drug excipient information with product listing <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Listing for a drug is to include name, address, and UFI for manufacturers of excipients used in that drug</li></ul>
<b>704</b>	Electronic registration and listing system <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure our drug registration and listing databases contain accurate, complete information and can interface with other relevant agency databases</li></ul>
<b>713</b>	Standards for admission of imported drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shift burden of proof at the border and require importer to show compliance</li></ul>
<b>714</b>	Registration of commercial importers <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Require commercial importers to register with FDA</li><li>• Prescribe “good importer practices”</li></ul>
<b>715</b>	Notification <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Require manufacturers, importers, distributors to notify FDA when drugs threaten serious injury/death or are lost/stolen/counterfeit</li></ul>

# Advance Risk-Based Approaches to Facility Oversight

Section	Summary
705	<p>Risk-based inspection frequency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eliminates minimum inspection frequency requirement for domestic drug establishments</li><li>• Requires FDA to target both domestic and foreign inspections on the basis of risk</li></ul>
706	<p>Records for inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allows FDA to request and obtain records – electronically or in physical form – in advance or in lieu of an inspection</li></ul>

# Partner with Foreign Regulatory Authorities

Section	Summary
710	<p>Exchange of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allows FDA, under certain conditions, to exchange information with peer regulators globally</li></ul>
712	<p>Recognition of foreign government inspections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allows FDA to recognize foreign inspections</li><li>• Foreign inspection results can be used to facilitate risk-based inspection, as evidence of compliance with cGMPs and import standards, and for any other “appropriate” purposes</li></ul>

# Drive Safety and Quality Through Strengthened Tools

Section	Summary
<b>707</b>	Delaying, denying, limiting or refusing inspection <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Makes adulterated any drug that has been manufactured, processed, packed or held in a facility that has stymied FDA inspection</li></ul>
<b>708</b>	Destruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Addresses problem of illegal products at international mail facilities</li><li>• With due process, allows FDA to destroy drugs refused entry into the U.S.</li></ul>
<b>709</b>	Administrative detention <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allows FDA to administratively detain drugs</li><li>• Already had this authority for tobacco, food, and devices</li></ul>
<b>711</b>	Enhancing safety and quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requires manufacturers to adopt quality management systems as part of cGMP</li></ul>
<b>716 &amp; 717</b>	Enhanced penalties for counterfeiting and intentional adulteration
<b>718</b>	Extraterritorial jurisdiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intended to ensure that FDA can enforce FD&amp;C Act outside the U.S</li></ul>

# Title VII Implementation Challenges

- Numerous, significant deliverables
  - Estimating at least:
    - 5 Regulations
    - 3 Guidances
    - 1 Annual Report
- Significant operational changes: new or modified Agency systems, policies, and procedures
- Other major statutory implementations also occurring: FSMA, GDUFA, etc.
- No funding provided

# Title VII Implementation Strategy

- Prioritizing deliverables based on public health impact
- Work groups focusing on individual sections, with management structure to help streamline and expedite
- Engaging with stakeholders to build awareness and support, and gain input
  - Dockets
  - Public meetings
  - Website



# Title VII: Management and Oversight Structure



# Title VII Implementation: Accomplishments to Date

- Increased penalties for counterfeiting and adulteration (Sections 716 - 717)
- Issued draft guidance on delaying, denying, limiting or refusing inspection (Section 707)
  - Failure to comply with records request under Section 706 may constitute violation of Section 707 in certain circumstances
- Issued proposed regulation on administrative detention (Section 709)
  - Mirrors device authority and regulation
- <https://www.federalregister.gov/public-inspection>

# Summary

- Title VII provides important new authorities that advance FDA's global strategy, and FDA is working diligently to implement them
- Implementation is challenging and resource-intensive
- FDA will work to provide transparency and opportunities for input throughout
  - Updates posted through FDASIA TRACK on FDA website

# Thank You!

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